

At \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$2 50, if not paid within the year. Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3 weeks—25 cts. per a. for each quat.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

NOTICE
Is hereby given to the Creditors of **DAVID MCCREARY**, of Strasburg township, that the Subscriber has been appointed his Trustee; and all persons having claims against him, are desired to present the same to the subscriber, at the house of Jacob Eichelberger, in Hanover, on Saturday the 23d day of November, inst.
JACOB DELLONE, Trustee.
Nov. 4. 3t

ELECTION.
BANK OF GETTYSBURG,
October 14th, 1833.
NOTICE is hereby Given to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for Thirteen Directors, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 18th of November next.
J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.
[Oct. 14.] 1c

Tailoring.
SAMUEL STALL,
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he still continues the above business, in Menallen township, near George Wilson's. He has just received the latest Philadelphia Fashions, and is prepared to execute his work with neatness and despatch. He hopes, by attention to business, to meet with ample encouragement.
Menallen township, Nov. 4. 3t

FOR SALE.
The Elephant, High-bred, and full-blooded Coach Horse, COLUMBUS.
COLUMBUS is a beautiful Chestnut Sorrel, eight years old, 14½ hands high, handsome, long, length, gay, and handsome. It is a proof of his perfection, that by the very competent Judges of the Exhibition of fine Stock at a Fair held on the Eastern Shore in the fall of 1829; he was admitted the best Stallion produced to improve the breed of Coach Horses, and those for family purposes generally, as well on account of his breed, as his great bone, sinew, and fine form. He walks, racks, trots, and canters remarkably well. He is, in strength, form and figure, what may be conceived in the description of a first-rate English Coach-horse or Hunter: his eyes a large clear hazel, and his movements graceful and grand. His colts are much admired for their size, action and beauty. Columbus was got by Old Columbus, who was got by the famous horse Tom, owned by Col. Beal Owings, out of a Sportsman and Kildeer mare, got by the imported horse Sportsman, formerly owned by Col. George Clark, of Green-castle. His dam was got by Diomed, a colt of the imported Diomed, and out of a full-bred Spot mare. A more detailed pedigree is deemed unnecessary, as his figure and performance are sufficient to recommend him to good Judges.
HENRY BLACK.
Near Gettysburg, Oct. 21. 1c

TRUSTEE ACCOUNT.
THE Account of PETER BOTT, Trustee of **CHRISTIAN ZELLER**, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to be held at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday in November, for confirmation.
GEO. ZIEGLER, Proth'y.
Oct. 21. 1c

APPRENTICES WANTED.
I will take in at my Coach Factory, FOUR steady Young Boys as Apprentices—
One to the **TRIMMING.**
One to the **HARNES-MAKING.**
One to the **PAINTING,** and
One to the **SMITHING.**
By applying soon, they will meet with favorable terms.
I likewise will give the highest price, in Cash, for good
ASH PLANK.
DAVID LITTLE.
Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Aug. 26.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S
Celebrated & Infallible
Worm-destroying Syrup,
Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**
Gettysburg, July 29. 1c
N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Two 2 story Brick Dwelling-houses.
The one occupied by the subscriber, next door to Mr. Sanders' Tavern; the other now in possession of Mr. Friend, opposite to Mr. Newman's Inn.—Also, A separate Lot, with a **BRICK STABLE,** on the street back of the first named Property. Payments will be made to suit purchasers.
S. S. SCHMUCKER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 21. 4t

POETRY.
TO THE EVENING STAR.
Mild cresset of eve, in thy lustre appearing,
Like Hope's beacon lamp, 'midst you fast fading ray,
While the dew-droplets in stillness are rearing,
Her flowers to the last golden glances of day;
How sweet, when in peace sinks each feverish emotion,
Reclined by the brink of the hoarse-sounding shore,
To watch thy pale beam on the bosom of ocean,
And trace the dim records of joys that are o'er!
Say, Star of the lonely—night's fairest of daughters,
By whom are thy far-distant regions possessed!

Do the depths of thy valleys—the banks of thy waters,
Resound to the praises and strings of the blest;
Where the day of content breaks, unclouded, by sorrow,
And joy blooms, unchilled, by the clear-flowing springs,
And fear shrinks no more from the dark-flowing morrow,
And Time dooms no parting, and Love has no wings!
Oh! fair would we deem that the shades of the perished,
Released from life's ills and the fetters of earth,
Smile thence on the hearts where their memories are cherished,
And still fondly watch o'er the place of their birth;
And fair would we trust, that each now-mourning spirit,
When one darkness is spread o'er our dust and our cares;
May hope, by those fountains of light, to inherit

A bliss unpolluted and lasting as theirs.
Whatever be the scenes which thy radiance discloses,
Or thy realm's joyous tenants, bright gem of the west!
Still, as now, when Eve scatters yon heaven with roses,
Be thine influence descending, as balm to the breast,
And still, where the minstrel is silently mourning,
May the smile of thy glory be shed from afar,
Its own gentle ray on his pathway diffusing,
Its peace on his visions—thou soft-beaming Star!
—New-York Evening Star. Towler.

MISCELLANEOUS.
General Putnam.—Few men have been more remarkable than Gen. Putnam for the acts of successful rashness to which a bold and intrepid spirit frequently prompted him.
In 1756, when he fought the French and their allies, the Indians, he was accidentally, with a boat and five men, on the eastern side contiguous to the Falls. His men, who were on the opposite side, informed him, by a signal, that a considerable body of savages were advancing to surround him, and that there was not a moment to lose. Three modes of conduct were at his option—to remain, fight, and be sacrificed; to attempt to pass to the other side, exposed to the full shot of the enemy; or to sail down the waterfalls, with almost a certainty of being overwhelmed: these were the only alternatives.

Putnam did not hesitate, and jumped into the boat at the fortunate instant, for one of his companions, who was a little distance off, fell a victim to the Indians. His enemies soon arrived, and discharged their muskets at the boat, before he could get out of their reach. No sooner had he escaped this danger through the rapidity of the current, but death presented itself under a more terrific form. Rocks, whose points projected above the surface of the water, large masses of timber that nearly closed the passage, absorbing gulfs, and rapid descents, for the distance of a quarter of a mile, left him no hope of escape, but by miracle. Putnam, however, placed himself at the helm, and directed the boat with the utmost tranquility. His companions saw him, with admiration, terror, and astonishment, avoid, with the utmost address, the rocks and threatening gulfs, which they every instant expected would devour him. He disappeared, rose again, and directed his course across the only passage which he could possibly make; he at length gained the even surface of the river, that flowed at the bottom of this dreadful cascade. The Indians were no less surprised. This miracle astonished them almost as much as the sight of the first Europeans that approached the banks of this river. They considered Putnam as invulnerable, and they thought they should offend the Great Spirit, if they attempted the life of a man that was visibly under his immediate protection.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.
In the beginning of 1815, a circumstance took place that excited much interest in Paris. A surgeon in the army, named Dauton, was arrested at a gambling house, in the Palais Royal, on the testimony of a scar on his wrist. Some time previous the officers of the night had found, while passing the rounds in different parts of the city, four parcels tied up. One contained the head, another the trunk, a third the thighs, and a fourth the legs and arms of a man. In the teeth tightly compressed, was a piece of human flesh apparently torn out in the dying

struggle. The parts were collected, and put together in their regular order, and exhibited for a number of days at the Morgue. The mystery which involved this dark transaction excited quite an interest, and numbers went to behold the corpse. The general and only conviction was, that he must have been murdered; but for a number of weeks no clue was obtained to elicit information on the subject. When it became improper to keep the body longer above ground, a cast in plaster was taken, fully representing the murdered victim, and this remained a much longer time for the public to see.

At length Dauton happened to be engaged in gambling at the Palais Royal; he played high and lost; called for liquor to drink, and angry because the waiter was somewhat tardy, when he came with it, Dauton emptied the glass and threw it at the waiter. It was shattered into a thousand pieces, and a fragment was carried into Dauton's wrist under the cuff of his coat. The spectators gathered around and learning the accident wished to see the gash; he drew down his sleeve, firmly pressing it round his wrist; they insisted on seeing it; he obstinately refused. By this course, the bystanders were at length led to suppose that something mysterious was involved in this conduct, and they determined at all events to see his wrist. By force they pushed up his sleeve, and behold a scar recently healed as if made by tearing out of flesh, appeared. The landlord had been at the Morgue, had seen the murdered man with the flesh between the teeth, and it struck him in a moment that the flesh was torn from this man's wrist. Charging them to keep him safe, he hastened to call in the legal authorities and arrested him.

In the event Dauton confessed that being quartered at Sedan, and out of money, he came to Paris to try some adventure. Knowing that his brother had a large sum by him, directly on his arrival, he went to his lodgings in a retired part of the city, about eight in the evening. He entered the house unnoticed by the porter, and passing to his apartment, found his brother asleep. He immediately commenced his work of death; his brother waking up, defended himself, but in addition to the surprise and horror of the moment, being in a feeble state of health, all the desperation of his struggle was overpowered. In the scuffle he tore out the flesh. Being killed, the surgeon cut up the body, tied it up in four parcels as before mentioned, secured the money and retired.

He also confessed that eleven months previous he had murdered an aunt, who was living with a second husband, to obtain money. Her husband was arrested and imprisoned for a number of months, but as nothing appeared to criminate him, he had been discharged. The writer saw the unhappy fratricide on his way from prison to the place of execution.
—Z. Colburn's Memoirs.

COURTSHIP.
A gentleman feeling a strong partiality for a young lady whose name was *Noyes*, was desirous, without the ceremony of a formal courtship, to ascertain her sentiments. For this purpose, he said to her one day, with that kind of air or manner which means either jest or earnest, as you choose to take it. "If I were to ask you whether you are under matrimonial engagements to any one, what part of your name [No-yes] might I take for an answer?"

"The first," said she in the same tone. "And were I to ask if you were inclined to form such an engagement, should a person offer who loved you and was not indifferent to yourself, what part of your name might he then take as an answer?" "The last," was the reply. "And if I tell you that I love you, and ask you to form such an engagement with me, then what part of your name may I take?" "Oh, then," replied the blushing girl, "take the whole name, as in such a case I would cheerfully resign it to you."

It is needless to add, they were soon after married.
Blistering without Pain.—An Irishman, whose wife had been suffering under some pectoral complaint, called lately for medical advice, on a surgeon in Girwan, who ordered a blister to be put upon her chest. The poor Hibernian, like many of his countrymen, interpreted the direction he got quite literally, although certainly not in the right way, for on going home he searched his whole cabinet for a chest; but finding, as he afterwards informed the surgeon, nothing so like one as "a bit of a trunk where Kate keeps her mummies," he actually clapped the blister to the lid of the trunk; and his wife, by good luck, getting immediately better of her complaint, he declared in perfect belief of the efficacy of the application, "that it had cured her complai-

A Watch found in a Shark.—Some fishermen fishing in the river Thomas, near Poplar, Dec. 1st, 1787, with much difficulty drew into their boat a shark, yet alive, but apparently very sickly. It was taken on shore, and being opened, in its belly were found a silver watch, a metal chain, and a cornelian seal, together with several pieces of gold lace, supposed to have belonged to some young gen-

tleman, who was so unfortunate as to have fallen overboard. The body and other parts had been digested; but the watch and gold lace not being able to pass through, the fish had thereby become sickly, and would in all probability have very soon died. The watch had the name of Henry Watson, London, No. 1369, and the works were very much impaired. On these circumstances being made public, Mr. Henry Watson, watchmaker in Shoreditch, recollected, that about two years ago, he sold the watch to Mr. Ephraim Thompson, of Whitechapel, as a present to his son, on going out his first voyage, on board the ship Polly, Captain Vane, bound to Coast and Hay; about three leagues off Falmouth, by a sudden heel of the vessel, during a squall, Master T. fell overboard, and was no more seen. The news of his having been drowned soon after came to the knowledge of his friends, who little thought of hearing anything more concerning him.

Mr. T. is said to have purchased the shark, to preserve it as a memorial of so singular an event. It is the largest ever remembered to have been taken up in the Thames; being, from the tip of the snout to the extremity of the tail, 9 feet three inches; from the shoulder to the extremity of the body, 6 feet 1 inch; round the body, in the thickest part, 6 feet 9 inches; width of the jaw, when extended, 17 inches.

Annual Register.
The great Pyramid of Egypt cost the labor of one hundred thousand men for 20 years, exclusive of those who prepared and collected the materials. The steam engines of England, worked by thirty-six thousand men, would raise the same quantity of materials to the same height in eighteen years.

WESTMORELAND.—The Antediluvian Frog.—This supposed inhabitant of another world, a creature that lived before the flood, and in the time of Noah, died at Brough. It was discovered in July last, 1832, imbedded in a solid rock of milstone grit on Stainmore, about three miles from Brough, by some workmen who were breaking up the rocks for building-stones. It was found in a cavity eight inches from the surface, and without a seam, rent, or cleft in the block. When the rock was broken it leapt out, and so terrified the man that he fell down through fear, and said, "It looked as like a black devil." It was presented to Mr. Romney, surgeon, Brough, who put it in a tub containing water, grass, and leaves; it was also carnivorous, and would devour earth-worms, flies, &c. Here it continued lively and active for some months; but we presume, after taking a survey of this world, and finding it so much worse than that in which it lived more than 4,000 years ago, it had no longer any inclination to stay amongst us—it sickened, drooped, and died; and Mr. Romney has embalmed the body of this wonderful creature.

Dr. Franklin.—The leading property of Dr. Franklin's mind, great as it was—the faculty which made him remarkable, and set him apart from other men—the generator, in truth, of all his power—was good sense, nothing more. He was not a man of genius: there was no brilliancy about him; little or no fervor; nothing like poetry or eloquence; and yet by the sole, untrifling, continual operation of this humble, unpretending quality of the mind, he came to do more in the world of science—more in council—more in the revolution of empires—uneducated, or self-educated as he was—than five hundred others might have done, each with more genius, more fervor, more eloquence, and more brilliancy.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Culture of Silk.—At the late Bristol Agricultural exhibition, four premiums were awarded for the white mulberry tree—and the whole number of trees entered for the premiums, was over 70,000.

We are glad that the farmers of Massachusetts are turning their attention to the culture of silk—and we doubt not that they will be encouraged to persist in this praise-worthy undertaking. Mulberry trees can be scattered about a farm, without interfering with the growth of any other plant or vegetable.—They may be planted by the side of the fence, around the house, or in the garden, where they make beautiful hedges. For six weeks in the year the girls and boys can devote a part of their time to rearing the silkworms. It will be an interesting occupation for them. An out-house will be suitable for that purpose; in this way every farmer may, if he pleases, raise from ten to fifteen pounds of cocoons without being at any additional expense.

It is thus that the silk is raised in the south of France and in Italy. Every husbandman attends in a greater or less degree to the cultivation of the Mulberry tree, and the rearing of the silk worm—and it is thus that we hope to see it so long cultivated in New England.
—Lowell Journal.

The Great Fire at Constantinople.
Constantinople, Sept. 4.—I am sorry to say that my apprehensions with regard to fires have been verified to an alarming extent. One of the most fearful ever known in this so often devoted city occurred here on Friday last. It is not yet ascertained whether it came from accident

or design, but it is remarkable that it broke out in full day in the government market factory, on the Turkish Sabbath, the only day on which the workmen were not in their places. On proceeding to the place, I saw that the market factory had caught fire, and that the flames were spreading with rapidity in consequence of a strong westerly wind, directly up the hill side, with a velocity which was inconceivable. As no means can be taken to stop the progress of such a calamity prior to the arrival of the Grand Vizier, the two hours which elapsed before that dignitary made his appearance, was sufficient to involve one of the finest quarters of Constantinople in destruction; and before 4 o'clock the flames had consumed a vast quantity of property, extending on the right towards the superb mosque of Sultan Mahomed, on the left to the mosque of Sultan Solyman, and in the rear to the great aqueduct, in the direction where the fire of last month had stopped.

The houses being all wood, dry as tinder from the summer heat, afforded a ready prey; and it was the most fearful sight I ever witnessed, to behold the fire rushing, as if in streams, over hundreds of roofs, or darting in tongues of flame at every separate building within its reach. The wind coming from the harbor directly into the city, spread the blaze with the same violence at every side; and I could trace it driving up the hill, or spreading on either wing in so equal a manner that I suppose that no less than 2000 houses were consumed—and then the fury of the flames became so great that all the ordinary attempts to stop them were of no avail. The firemen assembled in large numbers, each four bearing a hand pump, the streets being too narrow to permit the movement of the engines; but their efforts were thrown away, except in those cases where some rich proprietor offered a sum equal to £200 or £300 to save his mansion. This was effected by their throwing numerous carpets on the houses which they thought proper to save, and keeping the carpets continually wet by the action of their pumps; and in so many instances was this plan successful, that now, amid the general desolation of an extensive quarter, are to be seen single mansions which have not been injured.

The alarm occasioned by this calamity was, as you may conceive, general at Constantinople. It also spread round the whole neighborhood, and the inhabitants of the surrounding villages were seen rushing to the side of the Bosphorus to watch the progress of the destruction, each person calculating that his own particular district would be next exposed. The people of Pera were in the greatest affright, and hundreds assembled in the "Fields of Death," or grave yards, the only open places, to contemplate a scene from which they were only saved from being parties, by the interposition of the harbor.

From one of these heights it was fearfully beautiful to witness the progress of the fire as it spread on every side with unprecedented fury, and when the sun went down, and the flames were more distinctly seen, I believe no sublime and awful picture was ever before exhibited. It is only at Constantinople where such a terrible display can be beheld, the position of the ground and the nature of the buildings alike affording facilities for destruction. How often I wished for our great artist Martin to be present, and immortalize the scene, as his imagination, as it is, can never conceive so magnificent a subject for his pencil.

About 7 o'clock the whole of the houses in the valley were consumed, and the fire then mounted the hills which rise at either side, and spread to the rear, in the direction of the sea of Marmora, making a circuit of nearly two miles. There it was most curious to behold it varying its form every half hour, lying on the whole expanse at one time like a sea of flame, or separating into burning steeples another, which at the distance from which I beheld them appeared like so many volcanoes. About 9 o'clock the full moon rose, and at the same period a heavy storm began to gather in the Southward, and then a scene was presented to us, to which nothing can do any thing like justice. At one view we saw the Seraglio, with its beautiful white towers and lofty trees shining tranquilly in the moonlight, the centre of the city blazing with numberless fires, and at the other extremity of Constantinople the atmosphere hung with massive clouds, or the heavens opened with repeated flashes of lightning. We saw the sea of Marmora like a placid lake in the distance, the towers of the Seraglio reflected in the Bosphorus, and the burning piles glowing in the waters of the harbor.

About 10 o'clock, the wind fell a little, and as the smoke was not blown against the hill side, the progress of the flames became more distinct from the position which I occupied at Pera. It was then, we observed the curious effects of the flames on the mosques and minarets which lay in their course. It was beautiful to behold an immense dome similar to that of the Colosseum in the Regent's Park, standing in dark relief in the middle of flame, and the slender white minarets shining like pillars of silver in a field of fire. Each dome appeared like a fountain of white flame, as the lead with which it was covered melted, strangely contrasting with the ruddy blaze of the

burning timber, and the tops of the minarets from the same cause, burned like one of those wax lights, which are borne in procession in the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. About 30 of the smaller mosques were destroyed, but none of those of Royal foundation, which are the pride of Constantinople. The progress of the flames towards the two superb buildings which I have before mentioned, was watched with intense interest; and I observed an exultation in the crowd when that of the Sultan Mahomed, which was a long time obscured with smoke, was saved by a sudden shifting of the wind.

The sight was so irresistibly attractive that the watchmen, who were stationed watching it till after midnight, and then the greater part retired, giving up Constantinople as totally lost, and not expecting to see a trace of it in the morning. Happily, however, at one in the morning, the wind considerably lessened, and the fury of the fire was by degrees abated. It ceased toward the Southward about 4 o'clock, and on the hill to the rear it stopped at the same hour for want of fuel, as it reached exactly the ground where the late fire in the beginning of August was arrested; thus cutting the city in two, and making a blank from the harbor to the sea of Marmora. On the south, where it still lingered, it was more resolutely met by the firemen, as it climbed the hill where the palace of the late Janissary, now the residence of the Chief Mufli, stands, in consequence of the Sultan's declaring,—some say in person, others through the Grand Vizier, that he would order every one of these gentry to be strangled if that place was not saved.

Alarm by the threat, the firemen set to work with energy, and, covering the mansion of the Mufli with carpets, did not allow it to be even discovered, and at the same time they overcame the flames on every side of it so rapidly that by the break of day, the fury of the fire was stopped as if by magic. It is now possible to see that mansion untouched on the hill side overlooking the valley, which is a mass of ruins, and to behold in the center of the immense aqueduct which supplies the city with water, and which, before, was scarcely noticed, in consequence of the houses which blocked it up at all sides, now standing in high relief; every arch being counted at some miles distance. Some persons say that one-fifth of Constantinople has been destroyed; but I do not go that length. I am certain that a circuit of 3 miles, comprising 13,000 buildings, and making houses 60,000 persons, has been devastated. It is now three days since the fire occurred, but the ruins are still smoking, and if a wind again arise, which happily has not been the case, the safety of the rest of Constantinople cannot be depended on.

Female tact and courage.—The editor of the New York Baptist Register, having recently visited the Lunatic Asylum at Hudson, relates the following instance of the effect of a mild and judicious treatment of an insane patient, which occurred at that place.—Boston Journal.

"A professional gentleman of some distinction, of giant size and great strength, who could tell a man with a blow, escaped from his room, and on his way through the entry, fell in with another gentleman in the same state of mental alienation, and proposed to him that they should make a tour through the Union together. He said he would draw on the United States Bank in the city of New York, for \$100,000; he would draw on the bank in Philadelphia for half that sum, and on the branches in one or two other cities for the same amount, and they would procure the necessary vehicles, and make an excursion through all the United States. The proposal was agreed to readily, by the afflicted gentleman addressed, with the utmost pleasure and confidence, as to its execution. The keepers became alarmed by the determination manifested; and on their further progress, the athletic gentleman insisted upon it, that a positive contract had been made in the matter, & it could not be broken.

The keepers, knowing his strength, and apprehending that it would be no light affair to grapple with it, sent for Dr. White. The lady who manages the interior department, seeing the alarming state of things, and the firm purpose of both gentlemen, to escape, walked up politely to the largest one, and asked him for his arm: to this his gallantry very soon yielded, and after walking off a little way with him, she remarked that he had never given her a history of his interesting family, which she was desirous of hearing. This took with him, and she proposed accompanying him up to his room, and hearing an account from his own lips of his wife and children. They accordingly ascended the stairs together, she entering his room on his arm. Here she seated herself and he commenced the narration. In a few moments the doctor arrived, and despatched her little daughter to call her mother. The child went up with haste, and told her that the doctor wanted her immediately. She politely apologized for leaving him a few moments, and proposed that the story should be resumed on her return. This of course was acceded to, and she left the room and closed the door behind her, which being fastened with a spring lock, effectually secured him in his apartment, and conquered the alarming difficulty."

From the *Philadelphia* Nov. 9.
Serious Rail Road Accident—Loss of Life.

From the *Philadelphia* Nov. 9.
 Last night, did not arrive at the wharf at Chestnut street last evening until about twenty minutes past six o'clock. She was detained by a very serious accident that occurred on the rail road between the other side of Bordentown. As the cars were passing along the road at the rate, it is supposed, of twenty miles an hour, one of the axle trees of a centre car gave way, the car immediately in the rear was partially thrown off the road, and the others rushing against it crushed it literally to pieces, injuring severely a great number of passengers. One of them died immediately; and it was believed when the passengers left, that several of them would never recover. The gentleman who died, was a Mr. Stedman of North Carolina, who appeared to be travelling alone. Four hundred dollars, it is said, were found in one of his pockets. His remains were left at Highstown, in charge of some of the citizens of that place.

About twenty four persons were travelling in the most unfortunate car, which was the cause of the accident. Ex-President Adams was in this latter, and escaped unhurt. Of the twenty four it is believed two thirds of them were more or less injured. Five were left behind, and some of them who came to Philadelphia were shockingly mangled. Two ladies and one child were among the sufferers. An Episcopal clergyman named West, had his leg broken.

As soon as the accident was discovered, the cars were stopped, and all possible means taken to relieve the sufferers. The scene can be better imagined than described; and a passenger who is used to travelling, and has witnessed more than one serious accident, states that he never was present on an occasion so appalling.

Since writing the above we have seen another passenger, who states that the cars were going at the rate of THIRTY-FIVE MILES AN HOUR. Can this be possible?

The U. S. Gazette furnishes the names of some of the passengers who suffered injury:

Mr. J. C. Stedman, of North Carolina, was killed. Mrs. Bartlett and child very much injured. Mr. Dreyfous, of this city, much hurt. Capt. Vanderbilt injured, considerably. Dr. West had his leg broken, and several other persons, making in all ten or twelve, suffered more or less.

The Rev. Dr. West, whose leg was broken, suffered a simple fracture below the knee. Dr. J. K. Mitchell set the limb, and authorities us to say that Dr. W. is doing well, and there is no doubt of his rapid recovery.

The Rev. Dr. W. is pastor of the Episcopal church in Newport, R. I.

From the Philad. Gaz. Saturday Afternoon.

The axle of one of the foremost cars gave way, either by the heat of friction, or the pressure upon it, and the whole train was immediately arrested. The second car, containing twenty four persons, was overturned, with great violence, and twelve of the passengers more or less injured. One of their number, Mr. James C. Stedman, of Raleigh, N. C. was instantly killed. The prostrate car, with its load, was dragged nearly forty yards. The locomotive at the time, was going at the rate of more than twenty miles an hour.

We gather from the statements already published, that a Mr. Lex, or Rex, of New-Lebanon, probably in Ohio, was shockingly mangled, so much so that he could not be removed. Mrs. Bartlett, of Washington, D. C. her sister, and two children were injured. Miss Bartlett had her arm fractured. Mrs. Bartlett is the lady of Lieut. Bartlett, U. S. N. They are at Congress Hall in this city. The Rev. Dr. West, of Washington, D. C. had his leg broken; he is at the house of the Rev. Mr. Tyng. Mr. Charles, of St. Louis, had his leg injured, though not broken, as at first supposed. He is at Sward's hotel.

Mr. Stedman, the gentleman who was killed, is said to have continued rational to the last. He gave directions with regard to his family, and the disposition of his property. He expressed his wish to die in Philadelphia, but when he found his final moments approaching, he prepared to meet his fate with tranquil resignation.

Hon. John Quincy Adams was among the passengers in the foremost. He escaped without injury. A child had some of its bones dangerously fractured, and is not expected to survive. A Mr. Dreyfous, of this city, was injured, though not dangerously. Capt. Vanderbilt, of the New Brunswick steamboat, was badly wounded in the back, and a gentleman near him had both of his legs fractured.

By Steam.—A letter from Captain Seymour of the De Witt Clinton, to the editor of the Albany Journal, states that on Friday evening, (it being quite dark) the pilot at the wheel discerned a small boat a short distance ahead of the vessel. He stopped the engine immediately, and hailed her; but the consternation of the persons in it was so great, that they suffered her to drift under the water-wheel, where she filled instantly. Boats were immediately let down to afford relief—but in vain. Two or three persons were in the boat, but none of them could be found. A surfboat and fur cap were discovered upon the water-wheel; but nothing was found to identify the sufferers.—The accident occurred about twenty-five miles from this city, on the upward passage of the steamboat.

Another.—By the collapse of one of the lines of the steamboat Thomas Yeaman, near Memphis (Tenn.) seven persons lost their lives, viz: the assistant en-

gineer, and six negroes belonging to a gentleman residing in the state of Mississippi. The former was so badly scalded that he lived but a few hours after the accident occurred, and the latter, in the consternation of the moment, leaped overboard and were drowned.

It appears by recent intelligence from Jamaica, that there is some probability of a rupture between France and one of the South American Republics, Colombia. The Governor of Martinique despatched two ships of war to Carthagena, to demand instant redress for an outrage alleged to have been committed on the person of the French Consul in that port. It is said that the Consul, M. Barrot, was arrested on the complaint of some individual in Carthagena, grossly insulted by a mob with an auger at their head, and finally thrown into prison. The letters of the Governor of Martinique and the Commander of the squadron, to the Colombian authorities, are quite indignant and imperative, and it would seem that the offence was, in their opinion at least, of a very aggravated character. The former, in a letter to the Governor of Carthagena, tells him that the French have recently shelled Algiers and London for an offence less serious than that now complained of, and threatens to send the fleet under Admiral Mackay to destroy the walls of Carthagena and complete the work of vengeance. The Governor of Carthagena, Colonel Venga, declares that he is not legally competent to grant the redress demanded, and that he can do no more, under the circumstances, than refer the matter to his government. This was the state of the affair on the 7th of October, the date of the last accounts from Carthagena.

COVENANTERS.

Controversy in the Reformed Presbyterian Church.—A controversy exists among the Reformed Presbyterians, commonly called Covenanters, touching the lawfulness of acknowledging the authority of the Constitution of the United States, by taking the oath of allegiance, exercising the privilege of voting at elections, or any other act by which the rightful authority of this government is recognized. On this point, it is understood, that the members of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, in this country, are almost equally divided; and so sharp is the contention, and so tenacious of their respective opinions are the parties, that an entire separation is apprehended as the issue. Indeed, the rigid party, who have hitherto outnumbered their more liberal brethren, have already proceeded to exercise discipline towards some of the most learned and respectable members of the church. Others, expecting rigorous measures, have relinquished their connexion with the body.

The objection to the Constitution is that it is *atheistical* in its principles; as it nowhere recognizes the being and providence of God, enjoins no religious test, and disclaims all interference with the religion of the people; permitting every man to worship God according to his conscience. It is truly astonishing, that men who hold such principles should ever have selected this country as a place of residence, or that they should be disposed to live under a government which they consider atheistical, and to which they cannot conscientiously yield allegiance. If the number of this sect was large enough, they would be a formidable enemy to the country which embosoms them; for they who hold the opinions we have mentioned, must feel to be a matter of duty to God, to overthrow as soon as possible, a government so impious.

We understand since the above was in type, that a separation has taken place. Editors Presbyterians.

Under the head of "Caution" the Portland Daily Advertiser has the following curious statements:—

"There are but few persons apprehend any danger from the Sun, when its rays enter their houses,—but the Sun may set a house on fire. A case almost occurred in this town last week. The Sun's rays fell upon a globe—a fish globe full of water. The globe and water brought the Sun's rays to a focus upon a pamphlet. The pamphlet was observed to smoke, and four leaves were actually burnt through; and if it had not been observed, would undoubtedly have set the house on fire. The rays of the Sun, when thus brought to a focus, were hot enough to make the sidewalk smoke."

HENRY CLAY.

It is now upwards of thirty years since HENRY CLAY, then a friendless orphan boy, commenced his bright career of greatness and glory. Since that period we find his honored name associated with all that is noble in our national annals.—His fame has penetrated to remotest parts, and wherever civilization has extended, or a friend of freedom dwells, there the name of CLAY is known and revered. The great wish of his heart has ever been that the liberties of the people might be immortal. Who can forget his matchless eloquence, his superb intellectual triumphs! Who can forget the flood of light that his capacious mind has shed upon all the momentous questions that have agitated our country for more than a quarter of a century? Who can behold the generous man who has twice stepped

integrity of a Union hung upon a cast, and rescued her, without admiration! Who can look upon those great undertakings which have placed our country in her present prominent position among nations, and which continue to promote her happiness, prosperity and growth, without a deep and abiding sense of gratitude towards their noble hearted author and supporter. HENRY CLAY began the world

friendless and alone, without a patrimony, without any of those advantages which fall to the lot of a majority of youth; but by his talents, his genius, and his eloquence, he has won for himself an exalted rank amongst the brightest and most valued ornaments of our wide spread land. He has literally carved out his own fortune, and reared for himself a colossal pillar of honor and renown. As the profound lawyer, the faithful representative, the unrivalled speaker, the dignified senator, the accomplished diplomatist, the skilful secretary, the unsurpassed orator, the eminent politician, the incorruptible patriot, the dauntless advocate of South American independence, the ardent friend of liberty, and the saviour of the Union, he has been successively celebrated and honored throughout a long, a brilliant and illustrious career. Albany Daily Adv.

A SMALL MISTAKE.

Connected with Mr. Clay's visit in Connecticut, the New Haven Herald relates the following ludicrous event, which occurred lately at Hartford, before it was ascertained what route Mr. C. would take in approaching that city:—"A considerable cavalcade was passing thro' Westchesterfield, and the word was given out that it was Mr. Clay, and his family, accompanied by a deputation from Middletown on his way to Hartford. Fearing that the Hartforders would be taken by surprise, an express was started to inform them. Immediately the press of the Daily was stopped, an article inserted, and handbills issued, announcing the approach of Mr. Clay. People began to brush up; the barbers' shops were full; the little boys and girls got on their holiday rig, and the committee and a large number of citizens had assembled at the United States Hotel, when the cavalcade advanced and halted. "Which is Mr. Clay?" was in every one's mouth, when lo! the whole 'System' proved to be a professor and a parcel of students, from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, who had set out on a geological excursion. The press was stopped, the handbills recalled, and the sovereign people, little and all, retired, heartily chagrined and disappointed."

Prodigality.—Recently, the laborers on the estate of a gentleman in Ireland, discovered the sum of 1,800 guineas, that had been secreted in an old building, and handed the money over to their employer. As a reward for their honesty, each of the workmen received *one shilling*.

Religion and Courtesy.—We have always ranked William Penn among the best men of any age. He was a Christian and a Gentleman. He knew in what liberty of conscience consisted, and what materials formed the Gentleman. A real Christian is always a Gentleman. Upon the subject of religion and courtesy, Penn says:

"However different I am from other men, relative to religious matters, I know no religion that destroys courtesy, civility, and kindness. These, rightly understood, are great indications of true men, if not good Christians."

We have had occasion, sometimes, to wish that the spirit of Penn was more prevalent.

Proposals have been issued for publishing a new semi-monthly journal at Shippensburg, in Pennsylvania, to be exclusively devoted to the Farming, or Agricultural interest. The Editor of the Free Press, published at the same place, observing that such a paper as that proposed is much wanted, adds the following liberal remarks:

"The Editor of the Pennsylvania Farmer (Major G. M. BARR, of Franklin co.) is a practical farmer, and his talents and experience peculiarly qualify him for the undertaking."

"The enterprise is certainly laudable, and deserves the liberal patronage of every farmer and farmer's friend throughout the State."

On the Baltimore and Frederick Railroad, Steam power is now regularly employed for the conveyance of passengers as far as to the foot of Plane No. 1, at Parr's Ride, a distance of forty miles. For twelve months past, it has almost constantly been used, either for the purposes of travelling or transporting produce; but as the company, until recently, had but one engine, which had heretofore been employed as an experimental one, the travelling—during the repairs or modification of this engine—was unavoidably frequently suspended. Having now ascertained all requisite information, the Company have taken measures to procure eight additional locomotives to be placed on the road, and will go on to increase this number until the quantity will be equal to the demand for them."

There are now eight hundred wagons in constant use on the road, and as this number is found to be wholly inadequate to the demands of the Company, they have four hundred more under construction, which will be completed with all practicable speed.—Ball. Gaz.

E. K. Avery.—We learn from Bristol, that this individual returned to that place about ten days since, where he now resides with his family. We also learn, that he has been suspended from his ministerial labors, for the present, by the

Conventions, which are observed in his congregation.

Man-of-War Lost.—From the Portland Evening Advertiser we learn that a Russian Ship of the Line has been lost on the Coast of Finland. Seven hundred and thirty-five men perished, and only fifteen were saved."

FROM THE VENANGO DEMOCRAT.

STRAYS.

Subscribers would do well to preserve this paper.

As many of our readers may have had no opportunity of examining the acts of Assembly, which direct the course of proceeding relative to Strays, we have thought the following abstract might be of service. It is carefully extracted from the several acts on that subject, and may be relied upon as the substance of the existing law, with respect to the taking up and disposing of strays.

"At the time and place of electing supervisors, the qualified electors of each township are to elect, in the same manner, 'some fit person for a Town Clerk,' the judges of which election are to certify it to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, who is to make record of it in the same manner as the election of the constables. If the inhabitants of a township omit thus to elect a town clerk, or if the person elected should refuse to serve, the Court are authorised to appoint some fit person for the office. The duty of the town clerk is to provide, at the expense of the township, to be paid out of the road tax, a book, in which he is to enter the description of all things furnished to him by the persons taking them up; to be paid a fee of fifty cents for each horse, twenty five cents for each head of cattle, and six cents for each sheep—these fees to be paid, in the first place, by the persons taking up the strays, and become a part of the charges which must be paid by the owner, before he is entitled to receive his property."

Any person discovering, upon his improved and enclosed land, any stray cattle, horse, or sheep, may take them up, and having done so, it is his duty to give notice to the owner, if he can be readily found; and if not, he must, within four days, deliver to the town clerk of the proper township, a particular description of the color and marks, natural and artificial, under the penalty of five dollars; the town clerk, under the same penalty, must enter the description in the town book, for the examination of any person who may have occasion to search for any such stray.

If the owner shall appear, and neglect or refuse to tender reasonable satisfaction for the trespass, and costs of keeping the stray, or if the amount tendered be not accepted, either party may apply to a justice of the peace, who is to issue his warrant to three disinterested and honest freeholders of the neighborhood, commanding them forthwith to view and value the trespass, and make report to the justice, and if not more than the owner was willing to give, and had tendered before complaint was made to the justice, the justice to render judgment with reasonable costs; if for more than was tendered, or if no tender was made by the owner, then the justice to render judgment for full costs, together with reasonable costs for keeping, and granting execution accordingly. Provided, That if no owner shall have appeared within thirty days, the person taking up the stray forfeits any right to recover any damage, unless within six days he shall have an appraisal made by three freeholders of the neighborhood."

If no owner shall have appeared within ten days after the stray shall have been taken up; it is made the duty of the person taking up the stray to cause an advertisement particularly describing it to be published at least in one newspaper published in the county; if there be one, and if no owner shall appear within sixty days after such publication, the person taking it up, may apply to any justice of the peace in the township, who shall issue his warrant to a constable, directing him to expose said stray to sale, first giving at least ten days notice; by written or printed advertisements set up in three of the most public places in the township; and after sale, he is to make a return to the justice, who is to deduct the costs of keeping, damages, and other costs, and pay the surplus into the county treasury."

If the owner appears within a year, & makes proof of his property, and the said justice or any other shall certify the same to the county treasurer, he is entitled to the surplus—but if he do not appear within a year the surplus shall be applied to county purposes, as the money in the treasury. Any person taking up such stray, and neglecting to give the notice directed in the act, forfeits all right and title to recover any sum of money for trespass, keeping, &c., and is bound to deliver up the stray to the owner without any recompense, fee, or reward, whatsoever."

The town books to be kept open at all times, and free to those who may have occasion to search therein; and no town clerk shall ask or receive any fee or reward for such search under the penalty of three dollars."

Yankee Ingenuity.—Some weeks ago, we spoke of a Yankee corn-grinder, lately invented, which increases the corn in quantity as well as in nutritive power, a statement which aroused the criticism and amusement of our friends, among whom was the editor of the Transcript—but it is true, nevertheless—as many witnesses are ready to vouch. Now we have another Yankee invention to speak of. We saw on Saturday at a chaise manufactory in this town a piece of a board, or rather a slice of bass wood, which was sawed off by a saw, lately invented by Mr. Job White, an ingenious

we are informed, is so constructed as to saw circularly, or in other language unrolls a log in one piece, as a piece of cloth. This saw works horizontally—and the board is rolled off on a cylinder. Its chief utility we suppose to be in the ability to make a board out of a small log. The Pannels, &c. are thus sold much cheaper. The boards, we presume, can be of any thickness.—Portland Adv.

MYSTERIES OF NATURE.

The Newport Spectator ascribes Zerah Colburn's wonderful mathematical powers to the fact that when his mother was enfeebled with him, she met with much difficulty in preparing a net for the loom, and was obliged to desist late at night, & retire to bed. She fell into a disturbed slumber—in which a vision with the web and loom were pictured in her imagination—in her sleep she untangled the yarn, wool and warp, and every end to its proper place; and in the meantime, imparted to her son his wonderful powers of calculation. In the morning all the difficulty in fixing the web, which existed the previous evening, had vanished. The Spectator gives the fact upon the authority of a 'respectable gentleman'—who establishes his doctrine by the following singular case, for the truth of which he pledges his reputation.

There is a young man in the town of H—, Vermont, who cannot speak to his father. Previous to his birth, some difference arose between his mother and her husband, and for a considerable time she refused to speak to him. The difficulty was subsequently healed—the child was born and in due time began to talk—but when sitting with his father was invariably silent. It continued so until it was five years old, when the father, after having exhausted his powers of persuasion, threatened it with punishment for its stubbornness. When the punishment was inflicted, it elicited nothing but signs & groans, which told too plainly that the little sufferer was endeavoring to speak. All who were present united in the opinion, that it was impossible for the child to speak to his father—and time proved their opinion to be correct. At a maturer age—after it had arrived at manhood—its effort to converse with its parent could only produce the most bitter sighs and groans.

The individuals we have alluded to, says the Spectator, are all in respectable circumstances, and our informant has not only resided in their neighborhood for years, but is personally acquainted with them.—Bost. Morning Post.

Approaching Session of Congress.—We never witnessed so much anxiety in the public mind as prevails at present in relation to the proceedings of the ensuing Congress. The administration has a decided majority in the House of Representatives, and that majority may hold itself ready to act—with the administration—on all questions strictly of a party nature; but on all subjects touching the inviolability of the Constitution and the safety of the country, a higher and more sacred duty, will, we hope, govern that body.—The exciting subjects of the last session are not healed or removed, and we apprehend will break forth afresh with renewed vigor. The early passage of the land bill of the last session will settle the difficulties of the Alabama question, and will give to the States, as it should give, the protection of the national domains and their owners.

It is to the Senate of the United States that the people must look with confidence for a correction of the abuses which too plainly and painfully exist. That body, representing the sovereignty of the States, and protecting the Constitution, is the great pillar of public safety. Some important and strong questions will come before the Senate this session for discussion.

The prosperity of our country is the theme of admiration abroad, as it should be of gratitude and thankfulness at home. The Flag of the U. States is every where recognized with respect, and there is no power disposed to interfere with our rights, or provoke us to stand on the defensive. Those who are tired of old despotisms, seek a peaceful asylum on our shores; and it cannot fail to strike the observer with attention, that among the emigrants constantly arriving within our ports, great numbers are aged persons, who it would seem, should prefer their native soil under any privation, than terminating the brief period of their existence among strangers.

This confidence and respect felt for our country, arises from the integrity of our laws—from the divisions and sub-divisions of power—from the frequency of elections—from the faith of our nation, and the sovereignty of the people. "The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance;" and if this country is to remain free, powerful, and happy, the people must watch their rulers with anxious scrutiny, not with a jaundiced, distrustful, or suspicious eye; not in reference to the petty intrigues and discreditable scrambles for office, but on the great cardinal principles of the Constitution. If, as old George Clinton once said, it was dangerous to legislate on doubtful powers, how much more dangerous is it for the Executive to assume powers neither delegated by law nor the Constitution? The doctrine of to-day becomes precedent to-morrow, and the honest errors of one administration are quoted as examples to justify the assumptions of power in succeeding ones. The Executive branch of our government is the most dangerous in the whole system: the Legislative are checked by biennial elections, and also the check of the two Houses; the Judiciary has a simple duty to perform,—which requires honesty and knowledge—but the Executive has a veto on all laws, and it may be said holds the sword and the purse strings; he is the fountain of patronage, and has the right to

people have placed in his hands. It may well be imagined that the offices in his gift attract a host of parasites and flatterers, who, aided by a corrupt press, stand ready to defend acts of the President, which he himself is apprehensive cannot be defended. In these days of miserable sycopany, the eye of every freeman should be on the Executive, to sustain all the good and to check and punish all the

evil he may be advised to do. May his bad advisers should also be punished.

Nothing can preserve this country if the people stand ready to applaud the executive for every act or every measure he may see fit to adopt without the authority of law or the warrant of those who are capable of judging. It is better for the country in these times of sycopany and adulation to adopt the English opinion & say at once, that the President can do no wrong, because his advisers can be punished—somebody can be then reached; but while we are told by the personal adherents of the President that he can do anything, if it be so we are lost as a nation—instead of his being the servant of the people, he becomes their master. N. Y. Mar.

A gentleman of Northfield, Ms. whose wife was on board the steam boat New England at the time of the late explosion, is about to commence an action for damages before the U. S. District Court.—This measure will fix the responsibility where it should be, upon the owners. It is high time that something should be done to stay the profligate waste of human life on board these misnamed "public conveniences." In Great Britain, there is a law imposing severe penalties upon the captain of each steam boat who raises the steam beyond a certain height, and the safety valve is under the exclusive control of a government officer; these precautionary measures have rendered the travelling by steam quite as safe as by land carriages and stages; steam boat disasters are a rare occurrence in England. Ennstable Gazette.

A CARD.

To publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces.—The publishers of the New England Weekly Review are desirous of making up, on the first day of January next, a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British provinces, with the names of their publishers, and the places where published.—They therefore request all publishers to insert this card, and also send them two copies of their respective publications in succession, that they may not fail of receiving one, in order to render the list complete. Direct to the New England Weekly Review, Hartford, Connecticut.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Daring Robbery.—The Mechanics' Bank, of this city, was yesterday entered by some adroit villain, or villains, and robbed of about Four Thousand Dollars, in specie. There is no doubt that the act was perpetrated in the day time, as the institution is carefully guarded by a special watchman during the night. The door was entered by a false key; and the robbers, after hastily striking a light, as the room was dark, and all the windows barred—proceeded to knock away a part of the wall, near the fire-proof book case, which they undoubtedly mistook for the money-vault. In this, after removing a good deal of brick and mortar, they were doomed to be disappointed. They then passed to the rear of the clerk's desk, near the end of which was a pile of boxes, containing silver—each one holding one thousand dollars. Three of these boxes were taken away, and the fourth one emptied of nine hundred and ninety-five dollars—\$5 were left as change—the panic-stricken robbers having probably been in too great a hurry to clutch the remainder.

We are informed that a number of Poles, who, at the late contest with Russia, took refuge in Galicia, where they have been supported by the Austrian Government, having expressed a wish, in compliance with a proposal of the Emperor, to emigrate to the United States, he has offered them a conveyance to our shores without expense. Two national vessels have been assigned to that service and are probably on their voyage, from the port of Trieste to this country. This unfortunate people, deprived of the asylum which was afforded them within the limits of Austria, and fearful of encountering the penalties which awaited them on their return to their own country, at first determined to seek protection in France; but in consequence of the sudden departure into Germany of some hundreds of their countrymen, from the depots which had been established by the liberality of the French government, that door was found to be closed against them.

Under such circumstances, excluded as they were from all hope of assistance in Europe, they naturally turned their eyes towards the American shores, and are about to throw themselves, for a time, upon the hospitality of our citizens. It is understood, that their number is about three hundred, and that each one will receive from the Austrian government, at the time of his landing in this country, a donation of about fifty dollars. Without other property, and ignorant of our language, it is evident if they are left to themselves, this small sum will soon be exhausted, and as they cannot, with propriety, be made recipients of the public bounty, they will be forced to rely for their subsistence, upon the contributions of private benevolence.

It is yet uncertain at what port they will arrive; but wherever it may be, we hope, as well from a regard to the honor of our country, as from a deep sympathy with these exiled patriots, that they may meet with the ready counsel and assistance of our citizens, for the purpose of enabling them to use their money to the best advantage, and to engage in such occupations as may afford the earliest prospect of a support from their own exertions and industry; and that they may not be permitted to suffer in the mean time for want of pecuniary aid, if their helpless situation should render such relief necessary. Globe.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, PA. NOV. 18, 1833.

Shultz, the fellow who has been in the prison of this county for some time past, charged with the robbery of the house of Mr. Wierman, and who, our readers will remember, made an ineffectual attempt to escape a short time since, succeeded in effecting his liberation on Wednesday morning last, some time before day-break, and has not yet been retaken. With a billet of wood, as before, he made a hole through the wall of his room, his bed placed under to receive the falling dirt, so that the noise would not be heard, and by this means was enabled to get up on the garret stairs. He then reached the garret, and got out of the trap-door of the roof; made a hole through the roof, near the door; and a number of blankets together, fastening one end inside of the hole, let himself down safely—and was off! He was chained to the floor of the room—which fastening he removed by some means. He had his hobbles on when he descended, which he got rid of at a blacksmith shop about 1/4 of a mile from the prison, near which place they were found.

A person answering his description, was traced until near Hagerstown, the next day; but was lost by his pursuers.

For a description of **Shultz**, &c. see advertisement of the Sheriff. It is to be hoped he may be arrested, as he is, beyond all doubt, a desperate villain.

It is with great regret we state, that **Mifflin Forge**, between this place and Chambersburg, the property of Col. James D. Paxton and T. Stevens, Esq. of this county, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Wednesday last. The fire was discovered about 2 or 3 o'clock, but had then progressed so far as to defy all attempts to check the flames. All the apparatus, with the exception of one water wheel, was destroyed. The immediate loss is estimated at \$3000, exclusive of the loss occasioned by the delay of erecting a new building, &c.

Turnpike Election.—The following gentlemen were chosen Officers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company, at the election on Monday last:

President—George Smyser.

Managers—John B. McPherson, Wm. McClellan, George Himes, Samuel McClellan, Alexander McDonald, Robert Gilmore.

Treasurer—Walter Smith.

Meteorological Phenomenon.—On Wednesday morning last, one of the most splendid and awful spectacles the mind can conceive of, was witnessed in the heavens. We had not the gratification of observing it; but learn, that it lasted for 2 or 3 hours. The whole heavens appeared to be illuminated by countless meteors, of different sizes, which darted frequently horizontally, leaving long trains, but generally fell silently to the earth, resembling, as some term it, large flakes of snow—or, as it were, "snowing stars."

The same appearance was observed in Baltimore, Carlisle, Norfolk, Washington, Philadelphia, New-York, &c.; and we suppose has been general throughout the country.

A very similar appearance is noted in one of our old files of papers, as having taken place in 1803, in Richmond, Virginia. For the satisfaction of our readers, we copy the article below; and, so far as we have been able to learn the particulars of the late phenomenon, the appearance of the one in 1803 was almost precisely similar.

From the Virginia Gazette, of April 23, 1803.

SHOOTING STARS.

This electrical phenomenon was observed on Wednesday morning last at Richmond, and its vicinity, in a manner that alarmed many, and astonished every person who beheld it. From one until three in the morning, those starry meteors seemed to fall from every point in the heavens, in such numbers as to resemble a shower of sky-rockets. The inhabitants happened at the same hour to be called from their houses by the fire bell, which was rung on account of a fire that broke out in one of the rooms of the Armory, but which was speedily extinguished. Every one, therefore, had an opportunity of witnessing a scene of nature, which never before was displayed in this part of the globe, and which, probably will never appear again. Several of those shooting meteors were accompanied with a train of fire, that illuminated the sky for several minutes. One, in particular, appeared to fall from the Zenith, of the apparent size of a ball of eighteen inches diameter, that lighted for several seconds the whole hemisphere. During the continuance of this remarkable phenomenon, a hissing noise in the air was plainly heard, and several reports, resembling the discharge of a pistol. Had the city bell not been ringing, these reports would probably have seemed much louder. The

sky was remarkably clear and serene, and the visible fixed stars numerous the whole night. We are anxious to know at what distance from Richmond this phenomenon has extended. It is hoped that persons who have remarked it in other places, will not neglect to inform the public of the particulars; as such information may add, in a great degree, to the knowledge of Meteorology.

Since writing the above, we have been informed, that several of the largest of these shooting meteors, were observed to descend almost to the ground before they exploded. Indeed, many of those which we saw, appeared to approach within a few yards of the house tops, and then suddenly to vanish. Some persons, we are told, were so alarmed, that they imagined the fire in the Armory was occasioned by one of the meteors, and in place of repairing to extinguish the earthly flames, they busied themselves in contriving to protect the roofs of their houses from the fire of heaven.

The circumstance of the shooting stars descending within a short distance of the ground, is however, a fact highly important to be known; as it has been generally supposed, that meteors only proceed in a horizontal direction, and never fly perpendicularly upwards or downwards. Those which we particularly remarked, appeared to descend in an angle of sixty degrees with the horizon; but as the smaller ones were so numerous, and crossed each other in different directions, it was only possible to ascertain with any precision, the paths of the largest and most brilliant.

The same Phenomenon was observed at that time in Massachusetts and New York.

FIRE COMPANIES.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, held at the Court-house, on Wednesday evening the 13th Nov. 1833, **JOHN GARVIN**, Esq. was called to the chair, and **William S. Coburn**, appointed Secretary.

On motion, Geo. Smyser, J. F. MacFarlane, and John L. Fuller, Esqs. were appointed a committee, who reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

Resolved, That for the purpose of a more efficient organization of the Citizens of the Borough in case of Fire, the borough be divided into three Wards, to be denominated East Ward, West Ward, & South Ward—East Ward to consist of all that part of the borough east of Baltimore and north of High-street—West Ward, of all west of Baltimore and north of High-street—and South Ward of all south of High-street.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of East and West Wards, shall respectively form two Fire Companies, one in each Ward, and the inhabitants of South Ward, a Hose Company.—Each of the Fire Companies to be furnished with one of the Fire Engines, now belonging to the Borough, to be determined by lot; and to consist of not less than 32 able bodied men; and that the Hose Company be furnished with the Hose, now belonging to the borough, together with the small Engine, to which it is attached, and consist of not less than 18 able bodied men.

Resolved, That meetings be held in each Ward, for the purpose of organizing their respective Companies, and adopting a Constitution, and forming rules for their regulation—in East Ward on the 16th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M., at the house of A. B. Kurtz; in West Ward, on the 16th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M., at the house of J. A. Thompson; and in South Ward on the 16th instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M., at the College.

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed to confer with the Town Council now in session, and request them, in the name of this meeting, to appropriate a certain sum of money, not exceeding \$150, out of the Borough Treasury, annually, to be divided among the several Companies, so long as they continue organized; and report to this meeting if practicable.

Resolved, That the same Committee also call on the County Commissioners, at their next meeting, and request them to appropriate some money out of their Treasury, annually, for the same purpose, and for the better security of the public property.

J. I. Fuller, J. F. MacFarlane, and J. A. Thompson, were appointed said committee, and reported to this meeting that they had called on the Town Council, and that the Council had agreed to appropriate \$125 annually for the above purpose.

Resolved, That the money so appropriated by the Town Council and Commissioners, be distributed to the different companies, according to their relative numbers, on the 1st day of January next, and on the 1st day of January in each succeeding year; and that the President of each company report to the Town Council on the 1st day of Jan. 1834, the number of members in his company, and on the 1st day of January in each succeeding year, certifying that they have been members of his company, for at least six months, previous to making said report, except the report on the 1st day of January next.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the newspapers in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN GARVIN, Chairman.

Wm. S. Coburn, Secy.

EAST WARD.

A number of the members of the Fire Company of the East Ward, met at the house of A. B. Kurtz, Nov. 16th, 1833; and organized the meeting by calling G. Smyser, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing Robert G. Harper Secretary.

On motion, Wm. S. Coburn, S. S. King & A. B. Kurtz, were appointed a committee

to report a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Company, at a meeting to be held at the house of A. B. Kurtz, on Wednesday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

A punctual attendance of the members of the Company is earnestly requested at said meeting, as the Constitution will be adopted, and the Officers of the Company elected.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published.

GEO. SMYSER, Chairman.

R. G. HARPER, Secy.

Massachusetts Election.—Ninety-four towns give Davis, the National Republican candidate for Governor, 11,954; Adams, (Anti-Masonic,) 9935; Morton, (Jackson,) 7732; Allen, Working Men's candidate, 1263. There is no probability of a choice by the people. The election will therefore be made by the Legislature, in the following manner. Out of the four persons having the highest number of votes, the House of Representatives will select two, and of these two the Senate will select one, who will, thereupon, be declared Governor for the ensuing year.

The Albany Argus, Extra, of Saturday afternoon, announces the triumph of the Regency ticket in the interior of the State of New York, and the discomfiture of the Anti-Masons.

APPALLING DISASTER.

From the N. Orleans Bulletin, extra, Nov. 1. **Loss of the Steamers New Brunswick and St. Martin.**

By the steamer Black Hawk, we learn that the steamers St. Martin and New Brunswick were consumed by fire, the former on the 31st and the latter on the 28th, and, melancholy to relate, between thirty and forty lives were lost on board the steamboat St. Martin.

We find, in the New Orleans Bulletin of November 2, the following additional particulars concerning the late shocking disaster on board the steamboat St. Martin, on the Red River:—

"The sad casualty—the destruction of so many valuable lives, and so much property, on board the St. Martin, a notice of which we republish this morning—coming close at the heels of such numerous losses—almost confound our judgment, and overwhelm our feelings.

That so many should perish, in open day, within a few rods of the shore, surprises us. The cause was, that, on the cry of fire, the Captain thoughtlessly rang the bell to stop the engine, when the boat had head-way enough to run to the bank, and save all. Fatal order! for, when it was too late, and the tiller-ropes burnt, she could not proceed, but moved round and round. The sequel is but too well known."

Can any predicament more awful be conceived than that of the passengers and crew of this ill-fated vessel? Within a stone's throw of land, moving round and round, in the same spot where the engine was stopped, the devouring flames all about them, without the possibility of reaching the shore!

The Bulletin further says:— "This sad disaster occurred from a parcel of moss taking fire, which was almost instantly in flames, and people in confusion.

"The moment the alarm was given, there was a general rush to get into the small boat, which almost instantly sunk, and all means of escape cut off. Mr. John F. Miller and Mr. Merimond of this place, with several other gentlemen, swam ashore. One gentleman saved himself and lady, by getting upon a bale of cotton, and floating down the river until taken off by a person from the shore. There were 80 persons on board, crew and passengers.

"From a passenger we learn, that the scene was heartrending in the extreme. In fact, he was, when we saw him, unable to state particulars. We hope to be able by our next publication to give the names of the passengers that were lost."

Mrs. Bartlett and child, of Washington, and Mrs. Charles, of St. Louis, who were severely injured by the accident that occurred on the Amboy Rail Road on Friday last, are considered out of danger.—Mr. Lex, of Lebanon, Pa. has since deceased; he expired at High-town, a few hours after the accident.

Two of the other unfortunate men who were seriously injured by the railroad accident have since died.

Increase of the Union.—Both Michigan and Florida are increasing with so rapid and steady a progress, that there is no doubt that both will, ere long, become members of the confederacy.

☞ The King of Spain died in September.

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. C. G. M^r. Lean, Mr. Anderson Ewing to Miss Julia J. Brinkerhoff, youngest daughter of Henry Brinkerhoff, Esq.—all of Mount Pleasant township.

On the 24th Oct. by the Rev. F. Edward Van der Sloot, Mr. John Wolf, to Miss Elizabeth Borkholder, both near Petersburg, Adams county.

In New York, on the 5th Oct., by the Rev. Dr. Spring, Mr. John McEllen Robison, formerly of Adams county, to Miss

Esq. all of that city.

DIED.

On Thursday evening last, Miss Sarah Guise, daughter of Mr. Adam Guise, of Menallen township whose property was destroyed by fire a few weeks since.

On the 4th inst. MARTHA DELILA, infant daughter of Mr. Daniel Baldwin, of this Borough, aged one month.

Gambling, we learn, is in a very flourishing condition in Philadelphia. The Pennsylvaniaian tells us that there are several very elegant houses, where the champagne is poured out like water—canevase back ducks cut up like old newspapers, and the fashionable blockhead, with money in his pockets, is done up in the most elegant style. Cards, dice, faro banks, deposits, circulation, &c. &c. are all in the highest state of advancement. On the other hand, the lower walks of the business are equally prosperous. Every week, almost every night, apprentices, clerks, &c. are taught in the evenings, and taught a few elegant lessons in the "road to ruin."—Volunteer.

100 Dollars Reward!

ESCAPED from the Public Jail of Adams county, on the morning of the 13th of November inst.,

JOHN SHULTZE.

aged about 30 years, 6 feet 2 inches high, slim made, spare faced, light brown hair, scarcely any beard, the first joint of his right thumb being off, and a large scar on the second joint of the left thumb.

Took with him, when he made his escape, a blue cloth coat, with a lacy velvet collar, light brown cassinet pants, flowered cotton velvet vest, a jean roundabout white and red striped, a white hat, old Monroe shoes much worn, also a Swiss watch.

The said Shultz was committed on a charge of Robbery about three months since. Most probably he will change his name and clothing.

Whoever apprehends the said Shultz, and brings him back to the said Jail, or lodges him in any other Jail, so that the subscriber can recover him, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought back.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

Gettysburg, Pa. Nov. 18, 1833.

Editors throughout the U. States would subscribe the cause of justice by giving the above a few insertions—as it is important for the peace and safety of the community, that such fellows should be incarcerated.

STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber, about the middle of October last, a **Yellowish Fleaked COW**. I will pay a just reward, and reasonable charges, if I get her again.

T. C. MILLER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 18.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Commissioners of Adams County, at the house of George Deardoff, Esq. in Latimore township, on Tuesday the 10th day of December, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, for the erection of a good and substantial

WOODEN BRIDGE

across Latimore Creek, on the State Road leading from Gettysburg to Harrisburg, of the following dimensions, viz:—

To contain in length from one abutment to the other, 55 feet, and 16 feet wide in the clear; the abutments to be 8 feet thick each, 18 feet wide, and 5 feet 6 inches high from low water mark; wing walls to be 25 feet long on the west end, and 30 feet on the east; curtain walls to be 15 feet long, 3 feet thick at the bottom, and 2 feet at the top; the Bridge to be double-floored, with two inch plank, the upper floor oak, and the lower pine; the sides and gable ends to be 12 feet high in the clear, to be closely weather-boarded, and painted red; the whole to be well roofed with white pine shingles; the wood-work to be built of good and substantial timber; stone work of large and good stone, lime and sand mortar, and well pointed.

The party contracting to give such security as the Commissioners may require for the faithful performance of the workmanship and permanency of said Bridge.

By order of Commissioners,
D. HORNER, Clerk.

Nov. 18.

The Mechanics' Institute

OF Gettysburg, will meet at the College, on Saturday Evening next, at 6 o'clock, when a variety of Chemical Experiments will be made. The public are invited to attend.

GEO. JARRETT, Secy.

Nov. 18.

The General Insurance Company of Maryland,

With a Capital of 300,000 Dollars, HAVE opened an Office in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, for the convenience of the neighboring Towns and Country, in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia—

Where they will insure against **LOSS BY FIRE;**

Also—On **LIVES;** **GRANT ANNUITIES;** and **RECEIVE ENDOWMENTS.**

This Office will receive Money on Deposit, payable ninety days after the same is demanded—and until the payment thereof, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, shall be paid, quarterly.

JOHN DAVIS, Agent.

Nov. 18.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg,

Nov. 5, 1833.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a **DIVIDEND of Three per cent.** on the Capital Stock paid in—which will be paid to the Stockholders, on or after the 11th inst.

J. B. M'PHERSON, Cashier.

Nov. 11.

Splendid Scheme!

One Prize of \$20,000,

One of 10,000, one of 5,000,

AND NO LESS THAN

100 Prizes of \$1,000!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 24,

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on

Saturday the 30th of Nov.

66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	20,000
1	10,000
1	5,000
1	3,000
100	1,000
10	500
50	100
50	50
112	50
112	40
224	30
1,960	20
15,400	10

Tickets, \$10—Halves, \$5;

Other Shares in proportion.

CLARKSON'S.

Nov. 18.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 23,

Not yet received.

7-39-51—a PRIZE of \$100,

Sold at Clarkson's.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

I will sell at private sale, a tract of **PATENTED LAND**, adjoining Hunterstown, Straban township, Adams County, containing **134 Acres**, about 80 Acres of which are cleared, and the balance in thriving Timber. The buildings are a two story

Dwelling House,

which has been occupied as a Tavern for many years—One story **LOG DWELLING HOUSE**, double **BARN**, **DISTILLERY**, and other out-buildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the property, and as the Subscriber is determined to remove to the Western Country, it will be sold on advantageous terms.

JACOB GRASS.

Nov. 11.

York Gazette will insert the above three times, and charge this Office.

Middletown Valley Land

FOR SALE.

I will Sell, at Public Sale, on the premises, at 2 o'clock, on **Thursday the 5th day of December next.**

MY FARM,

at present in the occupancy of Mr. Baker Jamieson. This land is of excellent quality; a fair specimen of the Middletown Valley Lands, and highly improved with fine young Orchards of choice Peaches and Apples, and a good selection of Pears and Plums. It is as well watered as any other land in the valley. In addition to these advantages, its proximity to the Point of Rocks, from which place it is only two miles distant, will ensure to the purchaser a convenient and certain market for all produce. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road both pass immediately on the one side of the farm. The land might be conveniently divided into two farms with dwellings and out-houses on each.—

the list, a good

Two-story Log House, with six good rooms, passages and kitchen, all well finished; a Barn 108 feet long, shedded all around; a large brick and stone Still-house, which might readily be converted into a Tannery, as the site is well adapted to that purpose; and all other necessary out-houses. The other—

A Two-story House

with four rooms and kitchen, all well finished, a Chopping Mill, Stables, &c. &c.

The situation, in addition to the above enumerated advantages, possesses a pure air, and sickness is almost a stranger to it. Mr. Baker Jamieson will take pleasure in showing the premises to those who may be desirous of purchasing.

Terms, which will be very fair, shall be made known on the day of sale.

JAMES HOOK.

Nov. 11.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

FOR the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.**

Gettysburg, May 20.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of **ELEANOR BERCAW**, late of Straban township, deceased, are desired to discharge the same without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GARRET COWNOVER, Adm^r.

Nov. 4.

STRAW PAPER.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of **STRAW PAPER**, from the extensive Manufactory in Chambersburg; and have now on hand a large supply, of the best quality, which they will dispose of to Merchants and others, at the Manufacturers' prices.

MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30.

Nov. 11.

Greenbank's Periodical Library.

CONTAINING, in the cheapest possible form, a compilation of new and standard works: **Voyages, Travels, History, Biography, Select Minutes, Popular Science, Personal Anecdotes, Tales of unexceptionable moral bearing and approved Poems.** It is published weekly, in number, 48 octavo pages each, at \$5 per Annum in advance, and contains matter equal to 208 pages more than any other Periodical in America at the same price. The following works have been already republished in the "Library," viz.

Volume I.—1. The Life and Trials of Henry Pestalozzi, with copious extracts from his works, illustrative of his plan of education; by E. Biber, Ph. Dr.—2. History of Peter the Great, with a preliminary sketch of the History and Statistics of Russia; by General Count Philip de Segur.—3. Notes of a journey through France and Italy; by Wm. Hazlitt.—4. The Last Essays of Elia; by Charles Lamb.—5. The Wounded Spirit, a Tale of Life; by D. M. Moir.—6. The Life of Carl Theodor Körner, the German Warrior Poet; by his Father.—7. Martial & Miscellaneous Poems of Horace—Körner's Prose Tales.—8. Tours in Upper India and the Himalaya Mountains, &c.; by Major Archer.—9. The Game of Life; by Leitch Ritchie.—10. The Young Poet, a Fragment of Autobiography; from Tales of Field and Flood; by John Malcolm.—11. Helen Waters, from the same.—12. The Brothers, from the same.—13. The River; by the Author of Recollections of the Peninsula.—15. Anecdotes of Painters.

Volume II. 1. Critical Sketches of the character and genius of Scott and Byron. 2. Journal of an officer employed in the expedition under the command of Captain Owen, on the Western Coast of Africa. 3. Notes of a Tour in Albania. 4. Biographical and critical sketches of Sir Jas. Mackintosh and Lord Brougham. 5. Service Afloat, comprising the Personal Narrative of a British Naval Officer. 6. Oceanides or Marine Lyrics; by Mrs. Fletcher (late Mrs. Skewton). 7. Sketch of the genius and character of Wordsworth with selections from his Lyrical Ballads

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, on Wednesday the 21st day of November, at the Court-house in Gettysburg.

A HOUSE
AND
Two Lots, situate on York street, in said Town, occupied at present by Mr. Alexander Young. The house is part brick and part frame, Milk-house, Smoke-house, stable, shop, and Stabling, and an excellent well of water on the same. Terms made known on said day, by
ROBERT HUNTER.

Nov. 4.
N.B. If the above is not sold, it will be Resold.

Will be sold, in Ladies-Town, on Monday the 23d day of December next,

A HOUSE,
AND
Two Lots, in said Town, late the Estate of Robert H. Hunter, deceased, by
ROBERT HUNTER,
For the Heirs.

Nov. 4.

Washington County L.I.V.D.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at Public Sale, on Thursday the 21st of November next, at 11 o'clock, A.M., at the Tavern of Mr. Belshoover, in Hagers-Town, the several Parcels of Land below mentioned: all lying in the same neighborhood, and within a few miles of the flourishing town of Williamsport:—

1.
A FARM, containing 321 ACRES, having a handsome and comfortable rough-cast

Stone Dwelling, and other sufficient Buildings upon it. It is now in tenure of Mr. Emmert, and adjoins the farms of Mr. Swingley, Mr. Rowland, and Mr. Grimes.

2.
A Tract of 100 Acres, situated directly at the Cross Roads, about two miles from Williamsport, adjoining the home estate of Col. Dall, and the farm of Mr. Grimes. This is a desirable piece of land, and advantageously located; about one-third is in Wood.

3.
A Tract of 136 Acres, or thereabouts, lying about half a mile from the last mentioned piece, adjoining the farms of Mr. Swearingen, Mr. Hiestand and Mr. Isaac Long, Jr. Nearly two-thirds of this is in fine TIMBER. It is a valuable piece of Land, and well worthy the attention of purchasers.

4.
A Tract of about 160 Acres, parcel of Fountain Rock, and immediately adjoining the estate of Major Hollingsworth. It is situated directly on the public road to Williamsport—a large part is in Timber, and it has the advantage of running water. It is well worthy the attention of persons desirous of securing a Farm of that size.

5.
A Lot of 44 Acres, all in WOOD. It adjoins property belonging to the Messrs. Onger.

It is my purpose to sell the above mentioned parcels of land; and I have determined to offer them at public sale as above. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to examine the premises, before the designated day. An opportunity will then be offered them of securing property of excellent quality, in a desirable neighborhood—where land, it is believed, has already much increased, and will doubtless be further enhanced in value from the great public improvements in progress in that vicinity.

Upon application to Marmaduke W. Boyd, Esq. the county surveyor, residing in Hagerstown, more full and particular information may be had.

The terms will be accommodating, and will be settled on the day of sale.

WILLIAM SCHLEY,
Frederick, Md. Oct. 28.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, will be offered at public sale, on Friday the 22nd of November next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described property, late the estate of Frederick Eicholtz, deceased, viz:

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Menallen township, Adams County, Pa. adjoining lands of Abraham Fisher, Tobias Boyers, and others, containing 172 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a good two story

LOG HOUSE,

with a stone kitchen attached thereto—a log barn, and other necessary out-buildings, with a spring of water near the house. Two bearing first rate farming land—about 20 acres are meadow, and a sufficient quantity of woodland. Conowago creek passes along one side of this farm. A good title will be made to the purchaser.

Terms—One half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments.

JOHN REX,
SAM'L B. WRIGHT, Adm'rs.

By the Court,
J. B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 21.

Cash paid for Linnen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

Orphans' Court Sale.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, will be exposed to Sale, by Public Officer, on the premises, on Saturday the 23d day of November next,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams County, Pa. adjoining lands of Christian Hoosier, John Miller, and others, containing about 14 Acres, (all cleared,) on which are a one-story Log

House, a Weaver's shop,

Stable, and other Improvements, and a never-failing Spring of water—late the Estate of GEORGE THOMAS, dec'd.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

HENRY WARTZ, Adm'r.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 28.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale, a QUILL WHEEL, and Two WEATER'S LOOMS.

New Goods.

GEO. ARNOLD

Has just returned from the City, with a very large and complete Stock of

FRESH GOODS,

viz:

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, a full assortment,

Edge-Tools, do.

China, Glass and Queensware,

Stone and Wooden Ware,

Bar Iron, well assorted,

Red, Band, & Strap Iron, all sizes,

Shear, Cast, Coach-Spring, and Blistered Steel.

Senet's Cast Steel Axes,

Sheet and Block Tin,

Pig and Bar Lead,

Plated Metal, Sheet Brass,

Wire, Files, and Crucibles,

Anvils and Vices,

Mill and Cross-cut Saws,

Nails, all sizes, &c. &c.

In short, his assortment is now very complete, embracing almost every article in his line of business—all of which have been selected with care, purchased upon the best terms, and will be sold CHEAP for Cash or Produce. The public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30.

Fresh Goods.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Miller & Witherow

Have just returned from the City, and are now opening, at their Store, on the south-west Corner of the Diamond,

A New & Handsome Assortment of FRESH GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS:

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

China, Glass & Queensware,

&c. &c. &c.

which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, Oct. 21.

FRESH DRUGS

AND

MEDICINES.

&c. &c. &c.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

Has just returned from Baltimore, with a large assortment of

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

Paints & Dye-Stuffs,

GROCERIES, &c.

All of which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold on as moderate terms as at any establishment in Gettysburg. He returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes their patronage may continue.

Gettysburg, May 27.

FRESH SUPPLY OF

Hardware.

embracing almost every article in his line, which he is determined to offer to his Friends at a small profit.

He made, while in the City, a contract for a very large quantity of

NAILS,

which he will sell for Cash, at a price lower than they ever have been sold in Gettysburg; if they are not of the best quality when opened, to be returned.

Gettysburg, April 8.

HULL'S PATENT TRUSSES.

DO.

FOR SALE at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

Sept. 16.

Wool.

CLEAN Washed WOOL will be taken in exchange for Goods, by

MILLER & WITHEROW.

Gettysburg, July 15.

Wanted

A GOOD JOURNEYMAN

TAILOR,

To whom constant employment will be given, on application to the subscriber.

W. P. SCHWARTZ.

Gettysburg, Sept. 23.

Almanacs for 1834.

ENGLISH and German Almanacs, large and small, for sale by the do-

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq., President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the several Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. MCLEAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th day of November next—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done; and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff.

Oct. 21.

Worthy of General Notice!!

DAVID HEAGY,

CABINET-MAKER,

Chambersburg-street, Gettysburg,

WOULD most respectfully make mention, that, while his brother workmen, in town and country, were informing the Public that they were making, and could make, any thing in their line, and that, too, "cheaper than nothing" for Cash or Produce, he was making every thing that a Cabinet-maker could make, and as fast too, almost, as his friends could carry them away—leaving in their stead either Cash, Produce, or good solid promises! Thus it seems, that while some were talking about "shadows," others were partaking of the substance, not of things hoped for, but of things ACTUALLY OBTAINED! And yet, should there be any still among those happy and lucky beings whose names are registered among those "lots of marriages" recently taken place, who have not supplied themselves with good and substantial

FURNITURE,

SUCH AS

SIDEBOARDS,

BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS, TABLES,

CHAIRS, BEDSTADS, CRADLES, &c. &c.

they are respectfully informed that they can be provided with the same, at the shortest notice given to one who, although himself a happy Bachelor, feels he knows how to contribute to the happiness of those who were once "two"—but are now "one!"

While the subscriber gives the above notice to newly-married folks, yet those who have passed the "honey-moon" need not feel themselves slighted—because, if any have almost forgotten the happy hour that made them one, he can see no plausible reason why they should not have their rooms fitted up with good Furniture—such as a first-rate and well finished

SIDEBOARD, BUREAU,

or any thing else in the Cabinet-making line. So, come one and all—married and unmarried—and supply yourselves with work made, not like "Pindar's Razors," to sell—but for service, out of the best seasoned materials, by good workmen.

One part of my trade I would not forget to mention—which is, as my Sign-fully indicates, that, having a good HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead, I am prepared to make

COFFINS

at a moment's warning, should it at any time become necessary.

*Neither would I forget to return my sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support I have received the past year—and hope by strict attention to business and a desire to render satisfaction, still to merit and receive a like encouragement.

June 24.

DAVID HEAGY.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, before Daniel Sheffer and William McLean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Francis Allison,

deceased, to appear at this Court, and accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the said Heirs, to-wit: Arnold V. John, Hannah, intermarried with George Vanorendel, David, Isaac, Silas, Joseph, and Elizabeth Vanorendel, or the Guardians of each of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on Monday the 25th day of November next, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 7.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McLean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Francis Allison,

deceased, to appear at this Court, and accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the said Heirs, to-wit: Francis, Martha, intermarried with John McDer-mott, Mary Ann, Robert, Susanna, intermarried with Thomas Logan, Sibby, intermarried with William Rath, and Sally Allison, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-fifth day of November next, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 7.

VALUABLE

Virginia Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of

TIMBER-LAND,

situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON.

Nov. 20.

Public Sale.

Will be sold, at Public Sale, on Thursday the 21st of November next, at 11 o'clock, A.M., at the Tavern of Mr. Belshoover, in Hagers-Town, the several Parcels of Land below mentioned: all lying in the same neighborhood, and within a few miles of the flourishing town of Williamsport:—

1.
A FARM, containing 321 ACRES, having a handsome and comfortable rough-cast

Stone Dwelling, and other sufficient Buildings upon it. It is now in tenure of Mr. Emmert, and adjoins the farms of Mr. Swingley, Mr. Rowland, and Mr. Grimes.

2.
A Tract of 100 Acres, situated directly at the Cross Roads, about two miles from Williamsport, adjoining the home estate of Col. Dall, and the farm of Mr. Grimes. This is a desirable piece of land, and advantageously located; about one-third is in Wood.

3.
A Tract of 136 Acres, or thereabouts, lying about half a mile from the last mentioned piece, adjoining the farms of Mr. Swearingen, Mr. Hiestand and Mr. Isaac Long, Jr. Nearly two-thirds of this is in fine TIMBER. It is a valuable piece of Land, and well worthy the attention of purchasers.

4.
A Tract of about 160 Acres, parcel of Fountain Rock, and immediately adjoining the estate of Major Hollingsworth. It is situated directly on the public road to Williamsport—a large part is in Timber, and it has the advantage of running water. It is well worthy the attention of persons desirous of securing a Farm of that size.

5.
A Lot of 44 Acres, all in WOOD. It adjoins property belonging to the Messrs. Onger.

It is my purpose to sell the above mentioned parcels of land; and I have determined to offer them at public sale as above. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to examine the premises, before the designated day. An opportunity will then be offered them of securing property of excellent quality, in a desirable neighborhood—where land, it is believed, has already much increased, and will doubtless be further enhanced in value from the great public improvements in progress in that vicinity.

Upon application to Marmaduke W. Boyd, Esq. the county surveyor, residing in Hagerstown, more full and particular information may be had.

The terms will be accommodating, and will be settled on the day of sale.

WILLIAM SCHLEY,
Frederick, Md. Oct. 28.

GLOBE INN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs

his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that well-known

TAVERNY STAND,

formerly kept by John Ash, and recently by John B. Marsh, situate in East York-street, Gettysburg, next door to the Bank, and a few doors east of the Court-house, where he will accommodate

Travellers and others,

with the best the country can afford.—

There is a roomy Yard and extensive Stabling attached to the Establishment, very suitable for the reception of Droves of Horses, and other Cattle. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction: he therefore hopes to merit and receive patronage from a generous public. It is thought not necessary to recommend further—as the test of examination is the best recommendation.

ANTHONY B. KURTZ.

Gettysburg, Sept. 30.

New Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs

his Friends and the Public generally, that he has opened A HOUSE of

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT,

STYLED THE

MANSION HOUSE,

In his large & commodious Brick Building, situate on the north-east Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, opposite the house formerly kept by Maj. JACOB SANDERS, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania—where he is well prepared for the accommodation of those who may favor him with their custom. The whole Establishment is new; the situation is eligible; his Table, Bar, &c. will be well supplied—and he hopes, by attention to the comfort of Travellers and others, and moderate charges, to receive the favors of a generous Public.

JACOB ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 12.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, before Daniel Sheffer and William McLean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

Elizabeth Dunwoody,

deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being sever